



## GOVERNMENT'S TRIAL BRIEF

Nov. 12, 1997

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### **B. Summary of Charged Bombs**

#### **1. The Scrutton Bomb (#11)**

Shortly before noon on December 11, 1985, Hugh Scrutton exited the rear of his Sacramento computer store, Rentech. A short distance from the back door, he came upon an object in the parking lot that appeared to be a road hazard - a piece of wood with nails sticking out of it. When Scrutton bent over to remove the object, it exploded, killing him.

Forensic analysis of the bomb revealed, among other things, that one of end plugs of the bomb contained the initials "FC".

During the search of the defendant's cabin the government found numerous entries in the defendant's journal that were written in numeric code. (2. *Since the searchers also found among the documents the key to the code, the government was able to easily decode the documents and will present testimony to that effect prior to the introduction of these documents.*) One such coded entry states simply:

EXPERIMENT 97. DEC. 11, 1985 I PLANTED BOMB DISGUISED TO LOOK LIKE SCRAP OF LUMBER BEHIND RENTECH COMPUTE STORE IN SACRAMENTO. ACCORDING TO SAN FRANCISIO EXAMINER, DEC.20, THE "OPERATOR" (OWNER? MANAGER?) OF THE STORE WAS KILLED, "BLOWN TO BITS", ON DEC.12.

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

In Experiment 97, which is referenced in the above coded entry, Kaczynski describes constructing a bomb during October and November, 1985. According to the notes the bomb is completed on December 8, 1985. The passage then concludes:

"The device was hidden inside a hollow piece of wood, so that when the wood were to be grabbed or picked up, the bolts in the trigger would come out. The device was deployed on December 11th, 1985. December 27th.

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

**2. The Epstein (#13) and Gelernter (#14) Bombs**

On June 22, 1993, Dr. Charles Epstein opened a padded envelope that he had received in the mail at his home in Tiburon, California. When Dr. Epstein pulled the zipcord on the envelope, the package exploded causing him severe injuries including the loss of several fingers, permanent nerve damage, multiple fractures and shrapnel wounds to his face and torso.

On June 24, 1993, Dr. David Gelernter, a professor of computer science at Yale University, opened a similar padded envelope which he had received at his office. As with the Tiburon bomb, when Professor Gelernter pulled the envelope's zipcord, the package exploded causing him severe injuries including the loss of several fingers, multiple serious wounds to his torso, partial blindness in one eye and multiple bone fractures.

Both the Epstein and Gelernter bombs were postmarked June 18, 1993, from Sacramento, California. As previously noted, they were preceded by a letter to the New York Times from "FC", stating that the letter preceded a "newsworthy event".

In a letter to the New York Times dated April 20, 1995, the "Unabomber" declared:

"[A]fter a long period of experimentation we developed a type of bomb that does not require a pipe, but is set off by a detonating cap that consists of a chlorate explosive packed into a piece of small diameter copper tubing. (The detonating cap is a miniature pipe bomb.) We used bombs of this type to blow up the genetic engineer Charles Epstein and the computer engineer David Gelernter."

***(3. The translator did not attempt to correct errors in grammar or usage.)***

As previously noted, a carbon copy of this letter was found in the defendant's cabin. Moreover, the defendant's experiment binders confirm the statements made in the Times letter in several respects. They reflect a long period of experimentation which culminates in the development of a bomb of the type described in the Times letter. Then, in Experiment 225, Kaczynski describes constructing twin bombs between January and June, 1993, and states:

"I sent these devices during June, 1993. They detonated as they should have.

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

During the search of Kaczynski's cabin, searchers also discovered numerous articles pertaining to Drs. Epstein and Gelernter as well as to the bombings.

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### 3. The Murray Bomb (#16)

On April 24, 1995, a package was delivered by mail to the California Forestry Association in Sacramento. The package, which was addressed to William Dennison, the former president of CFA, had a return address of Closet Dimensions, Oakland, California. It also bore an Oakland postmarked and \$10 in postage including "Old Glory" and "Eugene O'Neill" \$1.00 stamps. The package was given to the current CFA president Gilbert Murray. When Murray opened the package it exploded, killing him.

At the same time that the Murray bomb was mailed from Oakland, four other letters were sent by the "Unabomber" from Oakland. One was sent to the New York Times and offered to "desist from terrorism" if the newspaper published his 35,000 word manifesto. A second letter was sent to Dr. David Gelernter and taunted him for being "dumb enough to open an unexpected package". The third and fourth letters contained "a warning from FC" and were sent to Drs. Richard Roberts and Philip Sharp who jointly won the 1993 Nobel Prize in genetics. The letters stated that the doctors should stop their research in genetics.

In a letter to the New York Times dated June 24, 1995, the "Unabomber" declared:

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

"It was reported that the bomb that killed Gilbert Murray was a pipe bomb. It was not a pipe bomb but was set off by a home made detonating cap. (The FBI's so-called experts should have been able to determine this quickly and easily, especially because we indicated in an unpublished part of our last letter to the NY times that the majority of our bombs are no longer pipe bombs.) It was also reported that the address label on this same bomb gave the name of the California Forestry Association incorrectly. This is false. The name was given correctly."

During the search of Kaczynski's cabin, searchers found a handwritten draft of the foregoing letter as well as carbon copies of the Sharp, Roberts, Gelernter and New York Times letters. The cabin searchers also found a copy of a letter to the radical environmental group Earth First! which began:

"This is a message from FC. The FBI calls us "unabom". We are the people who recently assassinated the president of the California Forestry Association."

The letter was typewritten but contained a marginal notation which Kaczynski has stipulated was written in his hand.

The cabin searchers also found handwritten notes accurately setting forth bus schedules for a trip from Montana to the Bay Area for the March, 1995 time period.

Finally, Experiment 245 partially chronicles the construction of the Murray bomb.

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## **C. Summary of Uncharged Bombs**

### **1. University of Illinois. Chicago Bomb (#1)**

On May 25, 1978, Mary Gutierrez, a local resident, discovered a package in a parking lot on the campus of the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus. The package was addressed to:

Prof. E.J. Smith  
School of Engineering  
Rensselaer Polytechnic  
Troy, NY 12181

The return address was:

Prof. Buckley Crist, Jr.  
Northwestern U. Tech. Inst.  
Evanston, IL 60301

The package also had \$10 in postage, consisting of ten \$1.00 "Eugene O'Neill" stamps, and otherwise appeared to be ready for mailing.

After first attempting to mail the package at a nearby post box and finding that the package was too big to fit in the box, Ms. Gutierrez took the package home and placed a call to Professor Crist at Northwestern University. Although Professor Crist knew nothing about the package, he sent a messenger to pick it up and deliver it to him at the University. After initially attempting to open the package himself, Professor Crist thought better of it and called for a University public safety officer. As the officer opened the package in Professor Crist's presence it exploded, somewhat ineffectively, causing minor injuries to the officer.

During the search of the defendant's cabin the government found a document written by the defendant in which he states, in part:

"August 21, 1978: I came back to the Chicago area in May, mainly for one reason: So that I could more safely attempt to murder a scientist, businessman, or the like. Before leaving Montana I made a bomb in a kind of box, designed to explode

when the box was opened. . . I picked the name of an electrical engineering professor out of the catalogue of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and addressed the bomb - a package to him."

The document goes on to describe how, after being unable to fit it in the mail box, he left it in a parking lot near the science and technology building at the University of Illinois.

## 2. Northwestern University Bomb (#2)

On May 9, 1979, Northwestern University graduate student, John Harris, returned from a lecture to his office at the NWU Technological Institute. When he entered the common area outside his and several other graduate student offices, Harris observed a cigar box on a table. The box, which had been there for a few days, had a doubled over piece of tape which served as a tab. When Harris picked up the box and used the tab to lift the lid, the box exploded causing Harris several cuts and burns and momentary blindness from the flash of light.

During the search of the defendant's cabin the government found a handwritten document in which the defendant states, in part:

"May 31, 1979: Earlier this month I left (a bomb] in a room marked 'graduate student research' at the Technological Institute of Northwestern University. The bomb was in a cigar box and was arranged to go off when the box was opened. I did it this way instead of mailing the bomb to someone because an unexpected package in the mail might arouse suspicion . . . . According to the newspaper, a 'graduate researcher' at Northwestern was 'hospitalized with cuts and burns around the eyes' as a result of my bomb. (Tribune May 9)"

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## 3. American Airlines Flight 444 (#3)

On November 15, 1979, a fire occurred during American Airlines flight 444 from Chicago to Washington, D.C. The fire caused smoke to fill the cabin and cockpit areas of the Boeing 727 and caused the pilot to declare an emergency and to divert from National Airport to Dulles. After landing at Dulles, the fire was found to have been caused by a bomb which detonated in a mail pod located in the forward cargo area. The bomb had been set to go off when the plane reached a certain altitude. The package containing the bomb had been mailed from Chicago and contained \$9.00 in postage including two \$1.00 "Eugene O'Neill" stamps and three \$1.00 "America's Light Fueled By Truth and Reason" stamps.

In a coded journal entry dated December 29, 1979, the defendant states, in part:

IN SOME OF MY NOTES I MENTIONED A PLAN FOR  
REVENGE ON SOCIETY. PLAN WAS TO BLOW UP  
AIRLINER IN FLIGHT. LATE SUMMER AND EARLY

AUTUMN I CONSTRUCTED DEVICE. MUCH EXPENSE, BECAUSE HAD TO GO TO GR.FALLS TO BUY MATERIALS,INCLUDING BAROMETER AND MANY BOXES CARTRIDGES FOR THE POWDER. I PUT MORE THAN A QUART OF SMOKELESS POWDER IN A CAN, RIGGED BAROMETER SO DEVICE WOULD EXPLODE AT 2000FT. OR CONCEIVABLY AS HIGH AS 3500FT. DUE TO VARIATION OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE. LATE OCT. MAILED PACKAGE FROM CHICAGO PRIORITY MAIL SO IT WOULD GO BY AIR.

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

The searchers also located the defendant's handwritten notes and calculations referring to the cruising altitude and cabin pressure of most airplanes and a chart showing "atmospheric pressure vs. altitude".

Also, in a letter to the New York Times dated April 20, 1995, the "Unabomber" stated: "[I]n one case we attempted unsuccessfully to blow up an airliner.

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

A carbon copy of that letter was found in the defendant's cabin.

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4. Percy Wood Bomb (#4)

On June 10, 1980, Percy Wood, then the president of United Airlines, opened a package which he had received in the mail the previous day. The package was postmarked from Chicago and contained \$1.40 in postage include one \$1.00 "America's Light Fueled By Truth and Reason" stamp. On the mailing label, the words "Parcel Post" and "Contents merchandise" were crossed out and replaced with "Book rate". Approximately a week before Wood had received a letter from "Enoch Fischer" stating that he would be sending Wood a book entitled Ice Brothers by Sloan Wilson which "Fischer" stated was "a book that should be read by all who make important decisions affecting the public welfare". When Wood opened the package which he had received in the mail he found the expected Ice Brothers. When he opened the cover of the book, however, it exploded.

In a coded passage dated August 18, 1980, the defendant states, in part:

"IN JUNE NINETEEN EIGHTY, I SENT A BOMB TO P.A. WOOD, PSES. OF UNITED AIR LINES. . . "

In the remainder of the passage, the defendant notes that the device failed to perform as desired and speculates about the cause of the failure. In another partially coded entry dated September 15, 1980, the defendant expresses his anger over jet noise and states:

After complicated preparation I succeeded in INJURING THE PRES. OF UNITED A.L. BUT HE WAS ONLY ONE OF A VAST ARMY OF PEEPLE WHO directly and



indirectly are responsible for the JETS.

Searchers also found in the cabin a handwritten document entitled: "How to hit an Exxon Exec" which discussed sending a book-like package to the target's home preceded by a letter.

Forensic examination of the bomb revealed, among other things, that the bomb contained a metal tag stamped with the initials "FC".

#### 5. University of Utah Bomb (#5)

On October 8, 1981, a student at the University of Utah exited his typing class in the Business Classroom Building and observed a large package in the hallway. The student picked up the package and held it at roughly eye level as he examined it. He noted that as he did so a stick dropped part way out of the bottom of the package. Thinking that the package might contain a bomb, the student notified campus personnel who ultimately called the bomb squad. Upon examining the package the bomb squad determined that it was indeed a bomb and "disrupted" it in the women's bathroom down the hall from where it was first located. The device consisted of a partially filled metal gas can in which a pipe bomb was suspended.

In a coded journal entry dated February 22, 1982, the defendant states, in part:

"LAST FALL I ATTEMPTED A BOMBING AND SPENT NEARLY THREE HUNDRED BUCKS JUST FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES, MOTEL, CLOTHING FOR DISGUISE, ETC. ASIDE FROM COST OF MATERIALS FOR BOMB. AND THEN THE THING FAILED TO EXPLODE. DAMN, THIS WAS THE FIREBOMB FOUND IN U. OF UTAH BUSINESS SCHOOL OUTSIDE DOOR OF ROOM CONTAINING SOME COMPUTER STUFF."

In his April 20, 1995 letter to the New York Times the "Unabomber" stated:

"As for the bomb planted at the Business School of the U. Of Utah, that was a botched operation. We won't say how or why it was botched because we don't want to give the FBI any clues. No one was hurt by that bomb."

A carbon copy of this letter was found in the defendant's cabin.

Searchers also found a carbon copy of the letter which the "Unabomber" sent to Penthouse publisher Bob Guiccione together with the manifesto. In that letter, the "Unabomber" references a letter explaining the origin of the initials "FC" ("Freedom Club"), which he claims to have sent to the San Francisco Examiner in 1985. Although the Examiner had no record of receiving such a letter, a copy of a letter to the "S.F. Examiner" from "The Freedom Club" was found in the defendant's cabin with the defendant's handwritten notation indicating that he had mailed it in December, 1985. The letter states, in part:

"We are also responsible for some earlier bombing attempts; among others . . . the fire bomb planted at the Business School of the U. Of Utah, which never went off."

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#### 6. The Fischer Bomb (#6)

On May 5, 1982, Janet Smith, Secretary to Patrick Fischer, a professor at Vanderbilt University, opened a parcel that had been addressed to Fischer. The package was postmarked from Provo, Utah, and contained at least seven \$1.00 "Eugene O'Neill" stamps. On the mailing label, the words "Parcel Post" and "Contents Merchandise" were crossed out and replaced with "Priority Mail". When Smith opened the package, it exploded causing serious injuries to her upper body and face. Forensic examination of the bomb revealed, among other things, a metal tag bearing the initials "FC" and a mailing label which had been typed on the typewriter found in the cabin.

An undated coded entry from the defendant's journal states:

"MAY ABOUT 1982 I SENT A BOMB TO A COMPUTER EXPERT NAMED PATRICK FISVER. HIS SECRETARY OPENED IT. ONE NEWSPAPER SAID SHE WAS IN HOSPITAL?"

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

Also, in the previously referenced letter to the San Francisco Examiner, supra at , a copy of which was found in the cabin, the "Unabomber" wrote:

"We are also responsible for some earlier bombing attempts; among others . . . the mail bomb that injured the secretary of computer expert Patrick Fischer of Vanderbilt University 3 1/2 years ago."

In the June 24, 1995 letter that the "Unabomber" sent to the New York Times, a handwritten version of which was found in the cabin, the defendant again claimed credit for the Patrick Fischer device:

"A bomb package we mailed to computer scientist Patrick Fischer injured his secretary when she opened it. We certainly regret that. When we were young and comparatively reckless we were much more careless in selecting targets than we are now."

One of the defendant's experiments also describes this bomb and again claims credit for the device.

#### 7. The Angelakos Bomb (#7)

On July 2, 1982, Diogenes Angelakos, Director of the Electronics Research Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley, found a device in Room 411 of Cory Hall which resembled construction testing



equipment. When he lifted the device by its handle, however, the device exploded causing Angelakos serious injuries. Like the University of Utah device (#5), this bomb consisted of a partially filled gas can in which a pipe bomb had been suspended. On top of the device was a note which stated: "Wu -- It works! I told you it would. -- RV". The typing on this note was consistent with the typewriter found in the cabin.

In a coded journal entry which immediately follows the entry relating to the May, 1982, Fischer bomb, the defendant states:

NOT LONG AFTER FOREGOING, I THINK IN JUNE OR JULY, I WENT TO U. OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY AND PLACED IN COMPUTER SCIENCE BUILDING A BOMB CONSISTING OF A PIPEBOMB IN GALLON CAN OF GASOLINE. ACCORDING TO NEWSPAPER, VICE CHAIRMAN OF COMPUTER SCI. DEPT. PICKED IT UP.

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

In the 1985 letter to the San Francisco Examiner, the defendant again claimed responsibility for the Angelakos bomb:

"We are also responsible for some earlier bombing attempts; among others, the bomb that injured a professor in the computer science building of the U. Of Cal. . . ."

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#### 8. The Hauser Bomb (#8)

On May 15, 1985, UC Berkeley graduate student John Hauser noticed a black vinyl three ring binder on top of a plastic file box located in Room 264 of Cory Hall. When Hauser attempted to lift the binder cover to view the contents the device exploded causing serious injuries to Hauser including the loss of four fingers on his right hand and serious damage to his right arm. Forensic examination of the bomb revealed, among other things, a metal end plug to the pipe bomb bearing the initials "FC".

In a quite lengthy coded journal entry dated June 1, 1985, all of which pertains to this bomb, the defendant states, in part:

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

MAY 8 I PLANTED A SMALL BOMB (LESS THAN 2 OZ.OF EXPLOSIVE) IN THE COMPUTER SCI. DEPT. AT BERKELEY. THIS IS APARATO NO.2, EXP.83 IN MY NOTEBOOKS. AT SAME TIME I MAILED A LARGER BOMB (APARATO NO.1 EXP.82) TO BOEING CORP., AUBURN, WA. OUTCOME OF BOEING BOMB UNKNOWN.

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

In Experiment 83, which is referenced in the above coded entry, the

defendant describes assembling the Hauser bomb during March and April, 1985, (REDACTED TEXT).

Elsewhere in the experiments the defendant sets forth an idea for placing a bomb "in Cory Hall at UCB" which consists of a looseleaf binder on top of a plastic box.

In the 1985 San Francisco Examiner letter, which is also referenced in the above coded entry, the defendant again claimed credit for the Hauser bomb:

"The bomb that crippled the right arm of a graduate. student in electrical engineering and damaged a computer lab at U. Of Cal. Berkeley last May was planted by a terrorist group called Freedom Club... To prove that we are the ones who planted the bomb at U. Of Cal. last May we will mention a few details that could be known only to us and the FBI who investigated the incident."

The letter then goes on to describe in detail specific characteristics of the device including the location of the end plug bearing the initials "FC".

#### 9. The Boeing Bomb (#9)

On May 16, 1985, Boeing Aircraft received a parcel at its Auburn, Washington, Fabrication Division. The parcel was postmarked May 8, 1985 from Oakland, California, and contained over \$8.00 in postage including eight \$1.00 "America's Light Fueled By Truth and Reason" stamps. Correctly suspecting that the parcel might contain a bomb, Boeing employees contacted local law enforcement who successfully "disrupted" the device. Forensic analysis revealed, among other things, that the bomb contained an end plug bearing the initials "FC".

The Boeing bomb is briefly referred to in the lengthy coded journal entry that is quoted with reference to the Hauser bomb supra at ,:

AT SAME TIME [AS THE HAUSER BOMB] I MAILED A LARGER BOMB(APARATO NO.1 EXP.82) TO BOEING CORP., AUBURN, WA. OUTCOME OF BOEING BOMB UNKNOWN. . . SEARCHED OTHER NEWSPAPERS. FOUND NO REFERENCE TO BOEING BOMB. SEEMS INEXPLICABLE IT WAS DESIGNED AND BUILT WITH SU DOWN OF ARE THAT MALFUNCTION SEEMS HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.

In Experiment 82, which is referenced in the above coded entry, the defendant describes assembling the Boeing bomb between February and April, 1985, but states "Result unknown". In a later passage, however, the defendant records: "Now (1993) I know that this device was discovered and disassembled before the triggers were released." (4. *A trigger is a device that closes the electrical circuit in the bomb. When the circuit closes, a charge passes from the energy source (consisting of batteries in all but one of Kaczynski's bombs) to the explosive powder, thereby initiating an explosion. As long as it serves this purpose, the trigger can take any number of forms, and, in fact, Kaczynski used several different*

*kinds of triggers in his bombs.)*

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#### 10. The McConnell Bomb (#10)

On November 15, 1985, Dr. James McConnell, a professor at the University of Michigan, received a package in the mail which was postmarked November 12, 1985, from Salt Lake City, and contained over \$8.00 in postage including eight \$1.00 "America's Light Fueled by Truth and Reason" stamps. Prior to opening the package, Professor McConnell opened the envelope attached to the outside of the parcel and read the enclosed letter. The letter purported to be from "Ralph C. Kloppenburg" and explained that the parcel contained a manuscript of his doctoral dissertation. When Professor McConnell's teaching assistant, Nick Suino, opened the parcel it exploded injuring both Suino and McConnell.

Forensic analysis of the bomb revealed, among other things, that the initials "FC" were stamped on one of the metal end plugs and that the mailing label, envelope and Kloppenburg letter were all typed on the typewriter found in the defendant's cabin. One of the defendant's coded journal entries states:

EXPERIMENT 100. MID NOVEMBER 1985 I SENT  
BOMB IN MAIL TO JAMES V. MCCONNELL,  
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION RESEARCHER AT UNIV.  
OF MICHIGAN. ONLY MINOR INJURIES TO  
MCCONNLLS ASSISTANT. DEFLAGRATED, DID NOT  
DETONATE. MUST BE EITHER PIPE WAS A LITTLE  
WEAK OR LOADING DENSITY OF EXPLOSIVO A  
SHADE TOO HIGH AT FAILURE.

In Experiment 100, the defendant describes constructibn of the McConnell bomb in October, 1985, and concludes:

"We placed enough postage on the package for zone 8 and for 7 lbs. We sent the package on Nov. 12, 1985.

Dec.17. We have learned that the package was received and opened, and that the device ignited.

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

A carbon copy of the Kloppenburg letter was also found in the defendant's cabin. On the letter the defendant had handwritten the following note in Spanish:

"Letter mailed with the exp. 100 package. The letter was in an envelope taped to the package. The envelope was addressed but had no postage. The package itself had enough postage for the package and the letter."

References to Professor McConnell were also found elsewhere among the defendant's personal effects in the cabin.

### 11. The Wright Bomb (#12)

On February 20, 1987, Gary Wright pulled into the parking lot behind CAAMS, the small computer store which he owned with his family in Salt Lake City. As he did so he noticed an object which appeared to be a piece of wood with nails sticking out of it. When Wright attempted to lift the object to throw it away, the device exploded. The blast lifted Wright off his feet and hurled him several feet backwards, causing him moderate injuries.

Forensic analysis of the bomb revealed, among other things, that the initials "FC" were stamped into one of the metal end plugs. In conception and placement, the device was also a near twin to the bomb placed at Rentech (#11) which killed Hugh Scrutton in Sacramento and which was also made to look like a road hazard.

In Experiment 121, the defendant describes constructing a bomb in November and December, 1986 and January, 1987. According to the notes, the bomb is completed on February 8, 1987. Another passage then states:

"The device was placed Feb. 20 and worked the same day; it exploded and probably detonated

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

An article pertaining to the Wright bomb was also found among the defendant's other personal effects in the cabin.

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### 12. The Mosser Bomb (#15)

On December 10, 1994, Thomas Mosser, an executive with the national advertising firm Burson-Marsteller, opened his mail in the kitchen of his North Caldwell, New Jersey home. One of the items was a parcel postmarked December 3, 1994, from San Francisco and bearing four \$1.00 "Eugene O'Neill" stamps. As he was opening the parcel it exploded, killing him.

In Experiment 244, the defendant describes constructing the Mosser bomb over a period of approximately five months, completing the device around October 14, 1994. The experiment concludes:

"The device in experiment 244 was used in December, 1994,

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

In a letter to the New York Times dated April 20, 1995, the "Unabomber" stated, in part:

"We blew up Thomas Mosser last December because he was a Burston-Marsteller (sic) executive. Among other misdeeds, Burston-Marsteller helped Exxon clean up its public image after the Exxon Valdez incident. But we attacked Burston-

Marsteller (sic) less for its specific misdeeds than on general principles. Burston-Marsteller (sic) is about the biggest organization in the public relations field. This means that its business is the development of techniques for manipulating people's attitudes. It was for this more than for its actions in specific cases that we sent a bomb to an executive of this company."

A carbon copy of this letter was found in Kaczynski's cabin.

Kaczynski qua "Unabomber" was incorrect when he stated in the April 20 New York Times letter that "Burston-Marsteller (sic) helped Exxon clean up its public image after the 'Exxon Valdez incident.'" In fact, Burson-Marsteller did not handle that matter. However, that misinformation was reported, in the June 21, 1993 issue of the Earth First! Journal, a copy of which was found in Kaczynski's cabin. The Earth First! Article also misspelled Burson-Marsteller in the same manner as Kaczynski. Furthermore, in a handwritten document entitled "Suggestions For Earth First!ers from FC" which was found in the cabin, Kaczynski wrote:

"As for the Mosser bombing, our attention was called to Burson-Marsteller by an article that appeared in Earth First!, Litha, June 21, 1993, page 4."

**(REDACTED TEXT)**

The cabin searchers also found handwritten notes accurately setting forth bus schedules for a trip from Montana to the Bay Area for the December, 1994 time period, and a copy of the San Francisco Examiner dated December 2, 1994, the day before the Mosser bomb was mailed from San Francisco.

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